

# Wm. H. Osborne, Sing Sing Warden

Former Head of Atlanta Penitentiary to Succeed Thos. M. Osborne.

## FATHER OF REFORMS

Removed from Federal Prison Following Second Set of Charges.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—William H. Moyer, twelve years warden of the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., was chosen today as warden of Sing Sing prison. He probably will take up his work there next Monday.

The announcement of the appointment was made this morning by James M. Carter, State Superintendent of Prisons. Mr. Moyer's selection was recommended to Gov. Whitman and Superintendent Carter by George W. Wickham, former Attorney-General, Gen. W. W. Thompson, State Superintendent of Public Works, and Joseph P. Mayers, Secretary of the American Prison Association.

Though Mr. Moyer was born in Pennsylvania he lived in New York for a time and was special examiner in the Department of Justice. The new position will pay a salary of \$15,000 a year and provide him a home and maintenance. Colvin Derrick, acting warden, who has had charge of Sing Sing since the resignation of Thomas Mott Osborne, will return to his position of confidential clerk and probably will be sent to work in Sing Sing.

It is expected that Mr. Moyer will be helpful to Elbert H. Gary's commission which has been established in Sing Sing and that he will proceed carefully so as to win the confidence of the inmates. Mr. Moyer was in Albany today. He had a conference with Gov. Whitman, Superintendent Carter and George W. Franklin, Deputy Superintendent of the Prison Department. He would not discuss his plans.

"There are two subjects I never discuss publicly," he said in answer to inquiries; "myself for one and a convict for the other."

He left the city this afternoon for his home in Philadelphia, where he has his temporary residence.

William Henry Moyer has had for years the reputation of being a leader in prison reform work. In his twelve years as warden of the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta he instituted ideas for the care of prisoners that were considered unusual at the time, but which are now regarded the rights to which every criminal, no matter how bad, is entitled. Through charges made by Julian Daythorne an investigation into Moyer's conduct of the prison was started in 1914 under the direction of Attorney-General Reynolds. The result was a recommendation that Moyer be removed from the position and that charges be preferred against him and Attorney-General Gregory demanded his resignation in March, 1915.

Friends stood by him. Despite his removal he continues to have the support of proponents of prison reform throughout the country. His friends have organized an exceedingly long list of the reforms which he put into effect in Atlanta. Among these are: Abolition of stripes in prison garb; elimination of solitary confinement; the ban of silence at meals for the first time in any American prison; providing tables from which the prisoners could eat and giving them the right to select their food; the first and youngest offenders from the hardened criminals; establishment of a prison orchestra; entertainment in the prison; abolition of prison labor; a completely equipped hospital, a tuberculosis camp, eight hours work a day, enlargement of recreational facilities and the introduction of baseball among the prisoners.

The appointment of Moyer to the warden of Sing Sing received the unequalled approval of George W. Wickham, former Attorney-General. Speaking of Mr. Moyer Mr. Wickham said: "I found him a straightforward, effective and energetic man. He was very responsive to every suggestion I made as Attorney-General, or that any one else might make for the good of the prison. Under his management the improvements and reforms were instituted. He carried on the construction of the new prison there in an admirable style. I never have known any man to think either of him or of a good man."

Osborne Makes No Comment. When Thomas Mott Osborne former Warden of Sing Sing was asked for his opinion concerning Moyer's appointment he replied: "I have nothing to say. I am out of the prison business in the State of New York."

Prof. George W. Kirkwood, who was warden of Sing Sing before being dismissed, said that Mr. Osborne was out of office pending the trial of the indictments against him, said: "I don't feel I know enough about Mr. Moyer at this time to say anything. I hope that he will recognize the value of the new system of self-government instituted by Mr. Osborne and maintained by me during Mr. Osborne's absence."

Dr. E. Stagg Whitth, secretary of the National Committee on Prison Labor and friend of Mr. Osborne, would make no comment on Mr. Osborne's appointment.

It was learned that many of Mr. Osborne's friends expressed a feeling of hopelessness over Mr. Moyer's appointment. They feared that his installation in office he will quickly do away with the Mutual Welfare League which Mr. Osborne originated.

## SING SING KEEPER WINS

Court Decides Warden Osborne Resigned Moved Illegally.

A jury in the Supreme Court at White Plains yesterday decided that Thomas Mott Osborne had removed illegally from his office as warden of Sing Sing prison. The jury, composed of Judge Charles Murphy to visit Charles Becker in the death house.

# W. H. Moyer.



Former warden of Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, who was appointed warden of Sing Sing prison yesterday.

## WILSON SURE STRIKE CURB PLAN WILL WIN

Continued from First Page.

who is regarded as an authority on railroad matters, declared: "I am against any such law as that proposed by the President for the compulsory governmental investigation of the merits of any controversy between the roads and their employees before a strike or lockout is begun. It is practically the same as the Canadian law. I do not believe it would do any good in this country and I think it would merely be an unnecessary expense placed on the taxpayers."

"The Government by law can prevent a strike until such an investigation has been completed then why would it not be right for the Government to impose the burden of the investigation upon the men or the roads, as the case might be. The proposed law, I think, would run counter to the provision of the Constitution prohibiting involuntary servitude."

There was an echo in the Senate today of the railroad situation when Chairman Newlands presented a petition signed by 300,000 unorganized railroad employees. This was the so-called Fraser petition. Representatives of these employees, comprising the large majority of the railroad workers, asked to be heard on the petition. The petition was for discussion, but did not get a hearing.

Their petition demands that Congress give them a share in the benefits of the law, such as the President has recommended. "To prevent destructive interruption of interstate commerce and binding alike to employees and employers in all controversies affecting wages and hours of labor."

## Alliance Effected.

With some of the classes represented in this petition the railroad brotherhoods have recently effected an alliance with the ban of silence at meals for the first time in any American prison; providing tables from which the prisoners could eat and giving them the right to select their food; the first and youngest offenders from the hardened criminals; establishment of a prison orchestra; entertainment in the prison; abolition of prison labor; a completely equipped hospital, a tuberculosis camp, eight hours work a day, enlargement of recreational facilities and the introduction of baseball among the prisoners.

Matters are rapidly shaping up for a recrudescence of the debate of last summer with respect to the eight hour day. The railroad labor vote is a force not only to see that they are secured in this but to prevent any plan going through which would deprive them of the power of calling a strike when they see fit.

## \$2,000,000 FUND GROWS.

Jewish Societies Near End of Their Big Campaign.

The \$2,000,000 fund for the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies was just \$376,285 short of being completed yesterday morning, but by tonight the committee had made several long jumps in the direction of its goal.

It was institutional day yesterday, so called because the forty charitable institutions affiliated with the federation provided the solicitors of funds. Each solicitor received the names of ten persons he was to visit and according to the reports that drifted into the committee's headquarters in the Biltmore the enthusiasm of each solicitor was matched by that of the persons called upon.

## FORCED CHILDREN TO DRINK.

Jail for Father Who Made Little Ones Intoxicated.

Thirty days in the workhouse was the punishment inflicted yesterday upon Benjamin Galt, 1073 West 107th street, The Bronx, for having forced his two small children, 6 and 8 years old, to drink port wine until they were delirious.

Galt was sentenced by Magistrate Koenig in Mercantile court. Mrs. Galt said her husband got home Tuesday evening with three bottles of port wine in his trunk and an unknown amount inside of him. Then he sat down and forced his children to join him in "a session." Neighbors called in Children's society agents who they saw the children exhibiting every sign of drunkenness.

## WOMEN SEE COOK KILL SELF.

Domestic Jumps From Seventh Story of House.

As Mrs. Ray Hollander and her mother were walking through the hall of their home, 161 West Eighty-sixth street, yesterday morning, they were startled by a woman walking toward them who took a backward step to the window and jumped out. Her body was found in the courtyard, seven floors below.

Mrs. Hollander said that the cook, whose name was Rosa Papp, had been acting strangely for several days.

# CORRIGAN DENIES HE TOOK 'TIGER' ORDERS

Magistrate's \$200,000 Suit Against Publisher of Howard's Book Goes to Trial.

## MOTIVE CALLED REVENGE

Author Alleged to Have Threatened to "Take the Hide Off" After Fine.

The suit for \$200,000 damages instituted by Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan against the Bobbs-Merrill Company because it published a novel by George Bronson Howard, playwright and short story writer, which the Magistrate believed contained veiled references to himself that were libelous, was brought to trial yesterday before Justice Gott and a jury.

In an opening address to the jury, which was also heard by George W. Kirchway, Justice Franklin C. Hoyt of the Children's court and Magistrate Peter T. Barlow, attending as witnesses, Henry W. Arnold, attorney for Magistrate Corrigan, asserted that Howard, while under the influence of drugs, had told friends that he meant to write a book that would "take the hide off" of Corrigan.

"Written to Vent Spleen." The reason that "God's Man," the novel in question, was written, according to the lawyer, was that Howard wished to "vent his spleen" against the Magistrate because the latter had held him on August 26, 1909, for trial in General Sessions on a charge of carrying a dangerous weapon. The writer had been arrested four days before Arnold related, accused of assaulting Miss Theodora Gerard, an actress, while trying to take from her a pearl necklace and diamond ring.

When the case called the young woman did not appear, the lawyer said, but the Magistrate felt bound under the circumstances to hold the author. Howard was an inmate of the county jail, "jumped his bail" and went to Europe.

Howard was Convicted. When Magistrate Corrigan heard of his return said Mr. Arnold he caused the novelist's arrest in Baltimore. Howard was later convicted and fined \$100, and became obsessed, the lawyer said, with the idea that he had been persecuted by the Magistrate before whom he was brought.

The lawyer read extracts from the book, particularly from a chapter which was headed in the table of contents "Justice to the Corrigans." In other parts of the book the Magistrate was called "Corrigan." In the portions cited by the lawyer Corrigan was portrayed as Tammany police magistrate who could readily be away by word from "Fourteenth street."

## Other Unfavorable Remarks.

Further excerpts referred to him as "bold of hair," as "a descendant of Irish peasants" and as "the guy" whose picture was printed in the newspapers of the time. The table of contents called him "a tramp in a black Mother Hubbard who sits around and looks virtuous" and "a promoter of the 'Old Leper'." Corrigan was pictured as frequenting questionable resorts in the company of "sporting girls."

John L. Slade, counsel for the publisher, asserted that when the case was heard in the table of contents, "Justice to the Corrigans," it had not heard of Magistrate Corrigan and was "old" as any animal or desire to cast any reflection upon him. Four months later, learning he was offended, the publisher immediately apologized to him, the lawyer said, and sent him 1,500 copies as it could not afford to destroy 1,500 of them. The name "Corrigan" in the contents was termed a typographical error by Lockwood.

## Howard Is Not in Court.

Howard, originally made a co-defendant, was not in court due to a mixup in the service of the papers. He was said to be in Los Angeles, Cal., endeavoring to recuperate his health.

John Slade, a Wall Street broker, was the first witness, and testified that as president of the Calumet Club he had never heard the members make any complimentary allusion to the Magistrate, their fellow member, Howard S. Corrigan, a member of the Calumet Club, gave similar testimony with regard to that club.

## HALLE LEFT \$1,000,000.

Biggest Part of Broker's Estate Goes to Widow.

The will of Jacques Halle, member of the Stock Exchange, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, disposed of an estate of more than \$1,000,000. The principal beneficiary is the broker's widow, Hattie S. Halle, 42 West Fifty-fourth street, who comes in for the residuary estate of about \$800,000. Her son, Stanley J. Halle, of 21 East Thirty-second street, received \$100,000 outright.

## ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT BILL.

Spurious \$5 Note Fifteenth Found by Federal Reserve Board.

A warning against a new counterfeit of the \$5 note of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was issued yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board. It is marked series of 1914 and is adorned with a picture of Lincoln and the signature of William G. McKim, Secretary of the Treasury, and John H. T. Treasurer of the United States. Its check letter is "D." Its face plate number is indistinct, but may be either 55 or 56.

## FREED IN HARRIMAN CASE

Orville Daggett Discharged After Jury Declines to Indict.

Orville Daggett, who was arrested with his brother, Arthur P., for the loss of Mrs. E. H. Harriman's \$65,000 jewels, was discharged by Judge Mot in General Sessions yesterday after the Grand Jury had declined to indict him.

The chief witness in the case before the Grand Jury was his brother, Arthur, appointed one of the safety vault for which the jewels were taken. Arthur said his brother had disposed of the jewels innocently, and had not known they were stolen until the newspapers published accounts of the theft.

# RAINES, GRAFTER, IS BACK IN WORKHOUSE

Commissioner Lewis Will Make an Investigation of the Case.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, yesterday ordered Jacob Lewis Raines sent back to the workhouse to serve out his thirty day sentence given him by the Court of Special Sessions for the offense of being a vagrant. Raines, a woman, who thought they were helping newspaper men.

Raines's sojourn in the workhouse was interrupted when she was taken to the hospital for a few days. She had developed a strong influence in his behalf from the time of his arrest. This circumstance seemed suspicious, and an investigation has been ordered to ascertain why Raines was allowed to leave the workhouse on Blackwell's Island when the court had ordered him committed there.

Commissioner Lewis has insisted that Raines's transfer was merely a matter of routine, and no special significance should be attached to it. He explained that often there was not enough work for inmates of the workhouse, so they were sent to the various prisons in the jurisdiction of the department.

## Rigid Investigation.

THE SUN presented the facts in the case to the Mayor yesterday through his secretary, Theodore Rousseau, who said he was sure that Commissioner Lewis had instructed to make a rigid investigation and have all the necessary records produced to ascertain to every one's satisfaction that Raines's transfer was nothing more than a matter of routine.

Warden John Hanley of the Tombs explained his version of the matter yesterday, and showed the entry records of Raines's imprisonment in the Tombs and in the workhouse.

According to the records Raines was a prisoner in the Tombs from November 24 to November 29, awaiting sentence. He was then sent to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island with another inmate. He remained until December 1, when he was sent to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island with another inmate.

He remained on the island until December 4, when he was returned to the Tombs. Explaining this transfer, Warden Hanley said: "No other work was necessary to examine practically every package in order to establish condition and contents as a basis of price. The price quotations are practically meaningless to the buyers and sellers in the housewife, because she has no way of knowing the net amount of goods in a given package and no assurance as to the quality of the goods."

There is nothing strange about the fact that Raines should have been sent back from the workhouse to the Tombs. Every week I make requisition for men to do the cleaning and repairing in the Tombs. These men are sent from the workhouse. They are generally short term men.

## Did Mental Work.

"Sixteen other men were transferred with Raines at the same time and they have all had the same kind of work to do. Raines has not in any sense been idle. He has been working hard, scrubbing floors and washing windows just the same as any of the other prisoners."

He has no apartment to lease in which to sleep. He is in the men's dormitory with 102 other prisoners and his mattress isn't any more comfortable than any one else's. He is also eating the same food as the other prisoners. He is committed in the Tombs, so the charge about special privileges is untrue."

Commissioner Lewis was not in his office yesterday. David J. Kelly, Deputy Commissioner, said that the investigation had already been ordered. As soon as the Commissioner returned from visiting the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton, N. Y., he said that the order sending Raines back to the workhouse had been carried out.

## SEE A. C. BEDFORD AS STANDARD OIL HEAD

Financial Circles Expect Able Vice-President to Succeed Late Mr. Archbold.

Alfred Coffin Bedford, first vice-president and secretary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, it is believed in financial circles, will assume the presidency of the corporation to succeed the late John D. Archbold.

The mantle of leadership his automatically shifted to the shoulders of Mr. Bedford since the death of the former president, and it is considered likely that he will be named permanently for the place when the directors consider the problem. At 26 Broadway it was learned yesterday that the position would be taken immediately to fill the vacancy. One official said it might be a month or more before the meeting would be held.

Mr. Bedford has held a leading place in the councils of the Standard Oil Company for ten years and his rise to power in the company has been meteoric. He took the place of John D. Archbold by Mr. Archbold and the active management of the company's affairs has largely been in his hands.

Mr. Bedford was born in Brooklyn in 1881, and at the age of 18 started to work for the Bergen Point Chemical Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary. He has been with the company since and gradually worked his way up to the top.

Speculation as to the extent of Mr. Archbold's personal fortune, as well as the Standard Oil Company, and offsprings of the Standard Oil Company, continues to be the financial district, although no positive information is available. Estimates of the fortune range from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and there are current reports that the will, to be filed soon, contains many large bequests to institutions as well as personal families.

## JAIL FOR PARALYSIS "CURE."

Seller of Fake Remedy Sentenced to Serve Thirty Days.

Upon his plea of guilty to having sold a fake cure for infantile paralysis, Charles A. Strick, 2577 Eighth avenue, was sentenced yesterday by Magistrate Koenig to serve thirty days in the penitentiary. Strick promised to return to his old trade of baking upon his release.

The remedy was purchased for 50 cents by the brother of a Health Department inspector named Cohen. Strick had said it was a sure cure for infantile paralysis, but it did not cure Joseph Cohen's brother's child. Upon examination the remedy was found to contain drugs which are usually put into proprietary rheumatism remedies.

Strick had been selling the remedy as a rheumatism cure until the outbreak of the infantile paralysis epidemic, when he decided he could increase his sales by enlarging upon his claims for the remedy.

## ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT BILL.

Spurious \$5 Note Fifteenth Found by Federal Reserve Board.

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# FOOD INQUIRY TO BE NATIONWIDE

Continued from First Page.

If adopted will make food cheaper. He wants uniform standards or grades of farm food products, standard packages for transportation, complete reports under oath of goods held in cold storage, public abattoirs and terminal markets, no discrimination by railroads in time and rates against various products and different locations, and no manipulation of prices by speculators and food exchanges.

Other developments in the campaign to bring down the cost of living were: Gov. Whitman's special committee of five organized with George W. Perkins as chairman. It decided to divide the work in two parts. First, to do what it can to provide such immediate relief as it may be possible to secure; second, to make recommendations looking toward more modern and efficient market methods.

The Statewide egg boycott started at 11:35 A. M. under the leadership of Mayor Cornelius P. Barry, President of the New York State Conference of Mayors. Mr. Burns announced that practically all cities had joined in the embargo.

## No Change in Eggs.

The tenth day of the Hartigan city egg boycott here saw no change whatever in the wholesale price of cold storage eggs over the price of the preceding day, when they advanced half a cent a dozen as the result of speculative support.

It was announced that the Bronx County City Egg Buyers' Association, with a membership of 7,000, have pledged themselves and their families not to purchase or consume eggs, either fresh or refrigerated, for a period of two weeks.

One of Commissioner Dillon's inspectors was elected from a wholesale egg firm's store when he called to see if the "Commissioner's" order that each individual refrigerator egg must be stamped with the words "cold storage" was being obeyed. Mr. Dillon lodged a complaint with the firm. He said he was willing to let the order of the law be. He added that he intended to talk matters over with others of the New York Mercantile Exchange. It was said in the district attorney's office last evening that Mr. Reed will have a further talk with Judge Swann.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the Mayor's Bureau of Investigation, after discussing the city egg boycott last evening, said: "The result so far obtained in conjunction with pressure from other directions, which has been exerted upon farmers in eggs has brought a reduction in price at wholesale from 3 to 4 cents a dozen. Labor organizations, the city egg buyers' association and women's organizations have entered into the boycott with enthusiasm and will continue the boycott until further notice."

There was absolutely no change from the day before in wholesale quotations for cold storage eggs. The *Producers' Price Current* said: "Storage eggs are moving slowly in regular distribution channels at present and the market is still somewhat unsettled and irregular, but holders generally manifest some confidence in the future of the market on the basis of quoted values and the moderate trading reported is within the ranges quoted."

Mayor Burns, of Troy, commander in chief of the State egg boycott, received yesterday the following letter from Gov. Whitman: "With thanks, the receipt of yours of December 1, 1916, regarding the serious situation and the importance of the subject of which you write."

"As you may have learned from the press, the State Board of Health is investigating and recommending legislation, and should be glad if the Mayor and other city officials of the State will co-operate with the committee."

The American Women's Movement to Conserve the Food Supply will meet in Commissioner Hartigan's office tomorrow afternoon for the purpose of discussing the present organization and electing officers.

The Daily Food Alliance will meet in the Hotel Astor this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The New Jersey State Board of Health yesterday afternoon at 10 o'clock held a meeting concerning what action has been taken to date that will serve as a basis for the law requiring all cold storage foods to be labeled properly and advertised honestly when offered for sale.

Many names in Bayonne, N. J., got on the egg boycott bandwagon yesterday.

Dealers said to Be Making More Than Cattlemen.

## PACKING PROBE URGED.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Exhaustive charts showing the comparative trend of prices

# FOR YOUR SAVINGS

THE First Mortgage Participation Certificate now offered by the Title Guaranty & Trust Co. is a share in a specific guaranteed first mortgage.

The mortgage covers real estate in Greater New York, the property being designated in each certificate.

These certificates may be purchased in amounts of \$300 and upwards and yield 4½% interest payable semi-annually.

They enable you to invest small or large amounts at any time and have interest earnings begin at once.

**TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.**  
Capital . . . \$5,000,000  
Surplus (all earned) \$1,000,000  
175 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Nassau St., N. Y.  
280 Fulton St., Jamaica.

## No Intention of Hurting Anyone.

"The committee asks the hearty cooperation of every one who can render service in an attempt to solve this very intricate problem. It undertakes its work with no preconceived notions of where the fault lies, who is to blame, or what particular remedy should be adopted for a period of two weeks."

Commissioner Dillon notified District Attorney Swann yesterday afternoon that the firm of Pettit & Reed, butter and egg commission men, 38 North Moore street, refused to stamp cold storage eggs with the words "cold storage" and that the department's inspectors off their premises.

They sent out eggs without marking them with the words "cold storage," and said they intended to keep on doing so.

Judge Swann had a telephone talk later with Mr. Reed of the firm. Mr. Reed explained that he had never been notified officially of the order and that the department inspector had been ordered out of the place by a subordinate and that he had never been notified of the order. He said he was willing to let the order of the law be. He added that he intended to talk matters over with others of the New York Mercantile Exchange. It was said in the district attorney's office last evening that Mr. Reed will have a further talk with Judge Swann.

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